ISACHENKO, L.M.

1243. EXPERIMENT IN STORING COAL IN DUMPS ON AN ICE FOUNDATION. Isachenko, L.M. (Izv. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R. Ser. Khim. (Bull. Acad. Sci. Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Chem.), 1956, (9), 127; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (24), 78963). Storage on ice prevents the spontaneous heating of coal near the bottom of the heap, where it usually occurs. If the heap is not too high, it will not occur at all.

4ub

ESKIN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ISACHENKO, L.Ye., inzh.

AVE automatic feed control regulator for turbine and rotary drilling. Trudy Giproneftemasha.Nefteprom.delo no.1:21-36 '61.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

ESKIN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ISACHENKO, L.Ye., inzh.

Automatic controller for feeding the bit in well drilling. Elektrichestvo no.11:55-59 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Oil well drilling) (Automatic control)

L 44403-66

ACC NR: AN6012195 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/9008/65/000/304/0002/0002

AUTHOR: Isachenko, S. (Colonel); Kortenev, A. (Lieutenant colonel)

27

ORG: none

TITLE: Guarding the native skies (Communist Party Conference of the Moscow Antiaircraft Defense District)

B

SOURCE: Krasnaya zvezda, 26 Dec 65, p. 2, col. 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: Communist Party, antiaircraft defense, defense personnel

ABSTRACT: The article reports on the conference of the Communist Party of the Moscow Antiaircraft Defense District, during which technical achievements, increased political activity, and also the shortcomings of the personnel of the Antiaircraft Defense District were discussed. One-third of the enlisted men are considered outstanding, 98% have acquired a rating in their specialty, and 90% of the pilots have received first class ratings. Half of the enlisted and sergeant personnel

Card 1/2

D

L 44403-66

ACC NR: AN6012195

have received four badges for military valor. The Communists of one unit increased the range of a radar station by 40%. The best air force regiment in the District is commanded by Colonel Sanin, a first-class pilot. Shortcomings were also noted. Party training of young Communists is sometimes unsatisfactory. There are infractions of the principle of individual admission into the Communist Party and infractions of Party discipline are treated lightly. Drinking before combat or a Party bureau session is frequently unpunished, and drunkards are listed among outstanding enlisted men. An undisciplined habitual drunkard was even recommended for Party membership. Persuasion or coercion are used without justification. Many officers are sometimes punished by "chain reaction" for the misconduct of one man. Unity of command should be stressed. Progress made in ideological work still leaves shortcomings. [GC]

SUB CODE: 05, 15/ SUBM DATE: none/

ISACHENKO, Sergey Maksimovich, polkovnik; SOKOLOV, V.D., red.

[Why one-man command is necessary in the army] Pochemu v armii neobkhodimo edinonachalie. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965. 53 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

ISACHENKO, T.I.

LEVINA, F.Ya.; ISACHENKO, T.I.

Sodding over of artificial tree and shrub plantings on Yergeni. Geobotanika Ser. 3 no.8:20-39 '52.
(MLRA 6:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova akademii nauk SSSR.
(Yergeni--Afforestation)

USSR/Geography - Forests **Mar/Apr 53**

"The Geographical Distribution of the Forest Vegetation of the West Siberian Lowland," V. B. Sochava, T. I. Isachenko, and A. N. Lukicheva

2

Iz V-s Geog Ob, Vol 85, No 2, pp 125-138

Presents detailed geobotanical survey with detailed charts of the forest vegetation in the West Siberian lowland. Describes the peculiarities of the zonal mixing of the basic group of vegetational associations.

257T75

ISACHENKO, T.I.

[redacted]

Grass cover in forest plantations of the Kamennaya Steppe in Voronezh Province. Trudy Bot.inst. Ser.3 no.9:330-441 '54. (MLRA 8:4)
(Kamennaya Steppe--Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

BORISOVA, I.V.; ISACHENKO, T.I.; RACHKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Forest steppe in northern Kazakhstan. Bot. zhur. 42 no.5:677-690 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.

(Kazakhstan--Photogeography)

BORISOVA, I.V.; ISACHENKO, T.I.; RACHKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Principal phytogeographical features of the vegetation of northern Kazakhstan. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 89 no.4:308-321 Jl.-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Kazakhstan--Phytogeography)

SOCHOVA, V.B.; ISACHENKO, T.I.; LIPATOVA, V.V.

Work done by the V.L. Komarov Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in the Amur basin in 1957. Bot. zhur. 43 no.7:1069-1075 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Amur Valley--Botany--Ecology)

ISACHENKO, T.I., BORISOVA, I.V., KALININA, A.V., KARAMYSHEVA, Z.V.,
RACHKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Compiling the vegetation map of northern Kazakhstan. Bot. zhur.
45 no.5:703-706 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Botanicheskiy Institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.
(Kazakhstan--Phytogeography--Maps)

SOCHAVA., V.B.; ISACHENKO, T.I.; KARPENKO, A.S.

Zonal division of the Baltic Sea region of the Soviet Union on the basis of a medium-scale geobotanical map. Bot.zhur. 45 no.6:795-804 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Baltic Sea region--Phytogeography)

ISACHENKO, T.I.; RACHKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Principal zonal types of the northern Kazakhstan steppe vegetation. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 3 no.13:133-397 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Kazakhstan--Steppe flora)
(Botany--Classification)

ISACHENKO, T.I.

Vegetation of the undulating plains of northern Kazakhstan.
Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 3 no.13:444-463 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Kazakhstan--Botany)

BORISOVA, I.V.; ISACHENKO, T.I.; KALININA, A.V.; KARAMYSHEVA, Z.V.;
RACHKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

List of plants according to their forms of life and ecologic and phytocoenological type. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 3 no.13:487-514 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Kazakhstan--Botany--Classification)

SOCHAVA, V.V., otv. red.; ISACHENKO, T.I., otv. red.; TSVETKOV, N.V., red.izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, F.A., tekhn. red.

[Geobotanical mapping] Geobotanicheskoe kartografirovanie 1963. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 69 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sochava).
(Phytogeography--Maps)

ISACHENKO, A.G.; ISACHENKO, T.I.

Results of the Conference on Atlases of Natural Conditions and Natural Resourdes of the Republics and Economic Regions of the U.S.S.R. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 95 no.3:293-294 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Geology, Economic--Maps)

GRIBOVA, S.A.; ISACHENKO, T.I.; KARPENKO, A.S.; LIPATOVA, V.V.

Viktor Borisovich Sochava, 1905; on his 60th birthday. Bot. zhur. 50 no.6:880-894 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

SOCHAVA, V.B., otv. red.; ISACHENKO, T.I., otv. red.; LIPATOVA, V.V., red.

[Geobotanical mapping] Geobotanicheskoe kartografirovanie, 1965. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 83 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sochava).

ISACHENKO, T.I.

Vegetation of the Amur-Zeya interfluve. Sib. geog. sbor. no.4:84-151 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ISACHENKO, T.I.; KARAMYSHEVA, Z.V.; RACHKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Interuniversity conference on the phytogeographical zoning of the U.S.S.R. Bot.zhur. 50 no.7:1038-1042 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

L 26518-66 EWT(1) GW/GS

ACC NR: AT5027651 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0011/0023

AUTHOR: Isachenko, T.I. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

2-9
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Experiment in the cartography of the dynamics of steppe vegetation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut. Geobotanicheskoye kartografirovaniye (Geobotanical mapping), 1965, Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1965, 11-23

TOPIC TAGS: plant ecology, mapping, geographic survey

ABSTRACT: This paper is a study and a mapping experiment in vegetation dynamics. The composition of vegetation complexes, their order of emergence and decay in the time series of vegetation cover states, and the final climactic vegetation complexes are studied. This research is indispensable for the understanding of the vegetation cover for the purposes of its rational utilization and modification. The geobotanical field work was conducted on the Stepnoy Fisiko-georaficheskiy Statsionar of the Institut Geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka, Chita Oblast' (Scientific Reservation of the Geographical Institute of Siberia and the Far East). The site is located on the Onon - Argun elevated Siberian steppe, 6 klm. west of the Kharanor station, in the axial zone of the lower reaches of the Nerchinsk mountain range. Attention was paid to the elucidation of successions in the series of transitory vegetation compexes. The large scale

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L 26518-66

ACC NR: AT5027651

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(1; 10000) mapping was performed during the Summer of 1963. The results are presented in form of a map and its legend. Twenty color-pattern codes depict the vegetation complexes characterized by their dominant plant species. These comprise: a) Tyrsovye stepi (steppes dominated by Stipa baicalensis Roshl.) - complexes 1-7; b) Pizhmovye stepi (dominated by Tanaceum sibiricum L.) - compexes 9 - 12; c) Vostretsovye stepi (dominated by Aneurolipidium pseudoagropyrum (Trin.) Nevski) - 13; d) Tipchakovye stepi (dominated by Festuca lenensis Drob.) - 14-15; e) Meadows, 16-18; f) Forests and brush, 19-20. Antropogenic (former pastures) and pyrogenic (old steppe fires) transformation series were also noted. A description of the general flora is given. Vegetation dynamics related to physical and chemical factors of wind erosion and denudation are discussed, followed by a chapter on vegetation dynamics related to the actions of flowing water and icing. Climactic ("final") complexes of vegetation are discussed. A detailed description of the map color and pattern coding completes the article. Orig. art. has 1 map, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06,08 / SUBM DATE: 15Feb65 / ORIG REF: 018 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 26523-66 EWT(1) GW/GS

ACC NR: AT5027654 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0068/0075

28
26
B+1

AUTHOR: Isachenko, T.I. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

ORG: none

TITLE: Vegetation maps in the atlases of the republics and regions of the SSSR

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Botanicheskiy insitut. Geobotanicheskoye kartografirovaniye (Geobotanical mapping), 1965. Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1965, 68-75

TOPIC TAGS: map, plant ecology, geographic survey

ABSTRACT: This is an analysis and constructive criticism of vegetation maps contained in recent Soviet regional atlases published during 1962 - 1964. Details of each atlas are given in text. The list of atlas vegetation maps with selected author's comments follows. 1) Geobotanical map, atlas of the Irkutsk oblast'. Scale, 1:4,000,000; gives a detailed picture of vegetation distribution with the aid of 32 color and color-dash codes. The restored (original) and the contemporary vegetation covers are shown 2) Schematic map of the vegetation, atlas " Geography of the Kiyiv region", 1:3,000,000. Contains only 8 categories of vegetation cover 3) Vegetation map, atlas of the Azerbaydzhan SSR; 1:1,500,000. Has a clear and detailed presentation, using 22 color-stripe information codes. Some restored vegetation cover is shown. 4) Vegetation map, atlas of the Usbek SSR, 1:3,500,000. Inspite of a lower scale adopted for this atlas, the vegetation map has good detail and a rich content. The legend comprises 62 color codes,

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ACC NR: AT5027654

2

There is an appendix on wild useful plants. 5) Vegetation map, atlas of the Kustanay oblast', 1:1,500,000. Contains reflections of new farmlands upon a restored background of the former basic vegetation cover. Legend uses 41 color-dash codes. 6) Vegetation map, atlas of the Kalinin oblast', 1:2,500,000. The map is designed as a simpler, popular scientific aid, and thus contains only 10 vegetation categories. Among applied geobotanical maps, the author cites: 7) Map of vegetation, Tambov region, by B.B. Gorelov, 1:1,250,000. and 8) "Peat deposits and their exploitation" by V.A. Lavrov, 1:2,500,000 (part of the Kalinin oblast' atlas referenced above). The author notes considerable recent progress in comparison with the prior published work, but sees the need for improvement along the following lines. Better coordination between specialized maps, e.g. geobotanical with other maps of the Nature; combined presentation of the present and the restored vegetation cover wherever possible; standardization of the mapping codes and colors; the introduction of more specialized geobotanical maps into the atlases. Orig. art. has no figures, etc.

SUB CODE: 06, 08/ SUBM DATE: 15Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

ISACHENKO, V.; SHPRINTSIN, V.

Solid education for future engineers. NTO 2 no.11:49 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Dal'nevostochnogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Isachenko). 2. Chlen Primorskogo krayevogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (for Shprintsin).
(Marine engineering--Study and teaching)

GORBUNOVA, A.S.; LOZHKINA, A.N.; STAKHANOVA, V.M.; ISACHENKO, V.A.

Etiology of the influenza outbreak of 1959. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.10:19-23 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
(INFLUENZA)

DREYZIN, R.S.; BOLDYREVA, A.S.; ISACHENKO, V.A.; KNYAZEVA, L.D.

Outbreak of adenovirus diseases in Gorkiy. Vop. virus. 5 no. 2:183-189 My-S '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Otdel grippa i ostrykh katarov Instituta virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(GORKIY—ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS)

ISACHENKO, V. A.; SOKOVICH, L. I.

"Passive hemagglutination in influenza."

report presented at 4th Intl Cong, Hungarian Soc of Microbiologists, Budapest, 30 Sep-3 Oct 64.

Inst of Virology im D. I. Ivanovskiy, AMS USSR, Moscow.

ISACHENKO, V.A.

Experience with the use of purified hemagglutinins (V-antigens) of the A2 influenza virus in hemagglutination-inhibition tests. Vop. virus. 9 no.6:701-705 N-D '64.

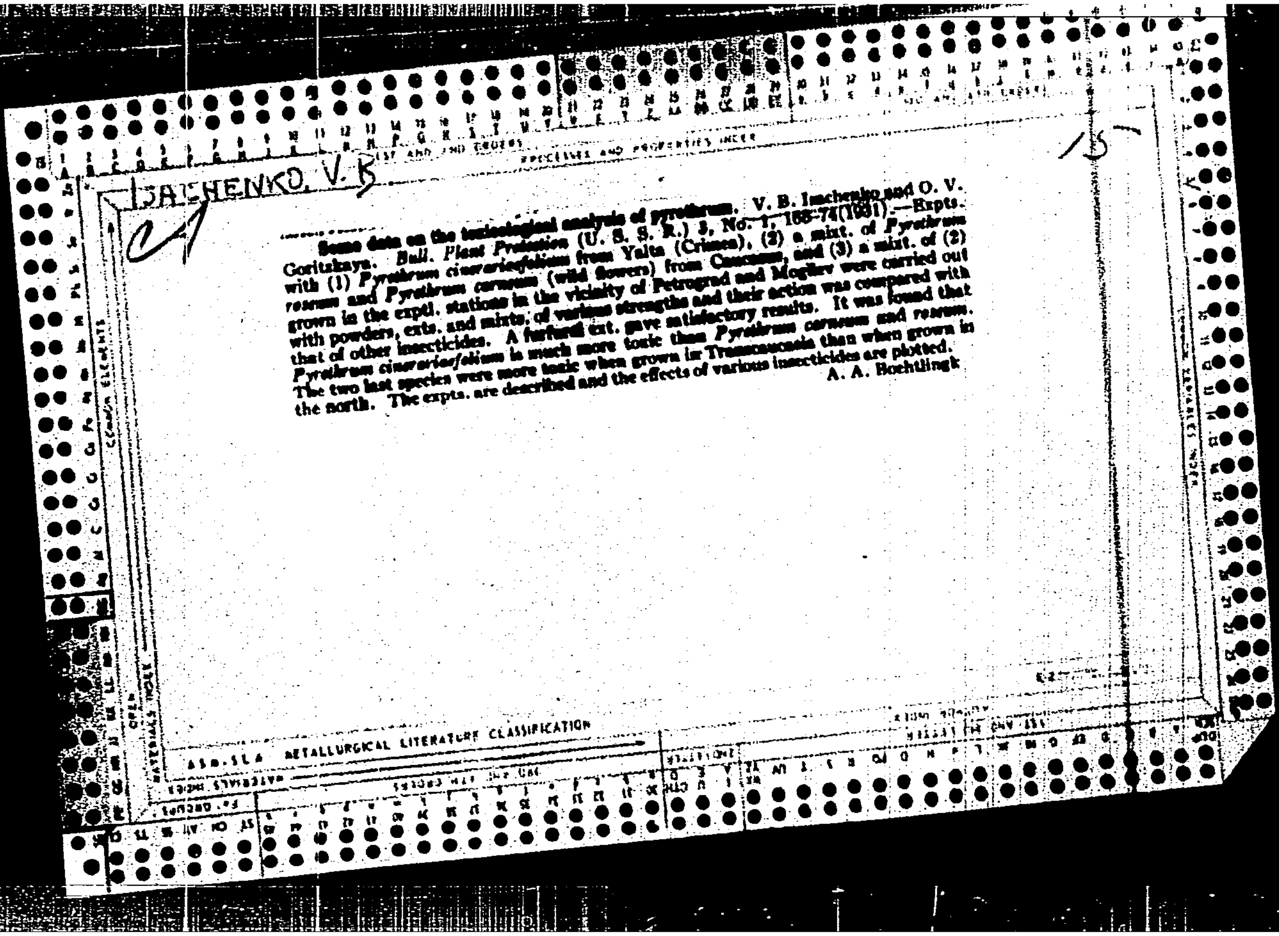
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ISACHENKO, V.A.; SMIRNOVA, G.A.; GORBUNOVA, A.S.

Isolation of an inhibitor-sensitive variation from an inhibitor-resistant culture of A2 influenza virus by gel filtration on sephadex. Vop. virus. 10 no.1:97-99 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.



ISACHENKO, V. B

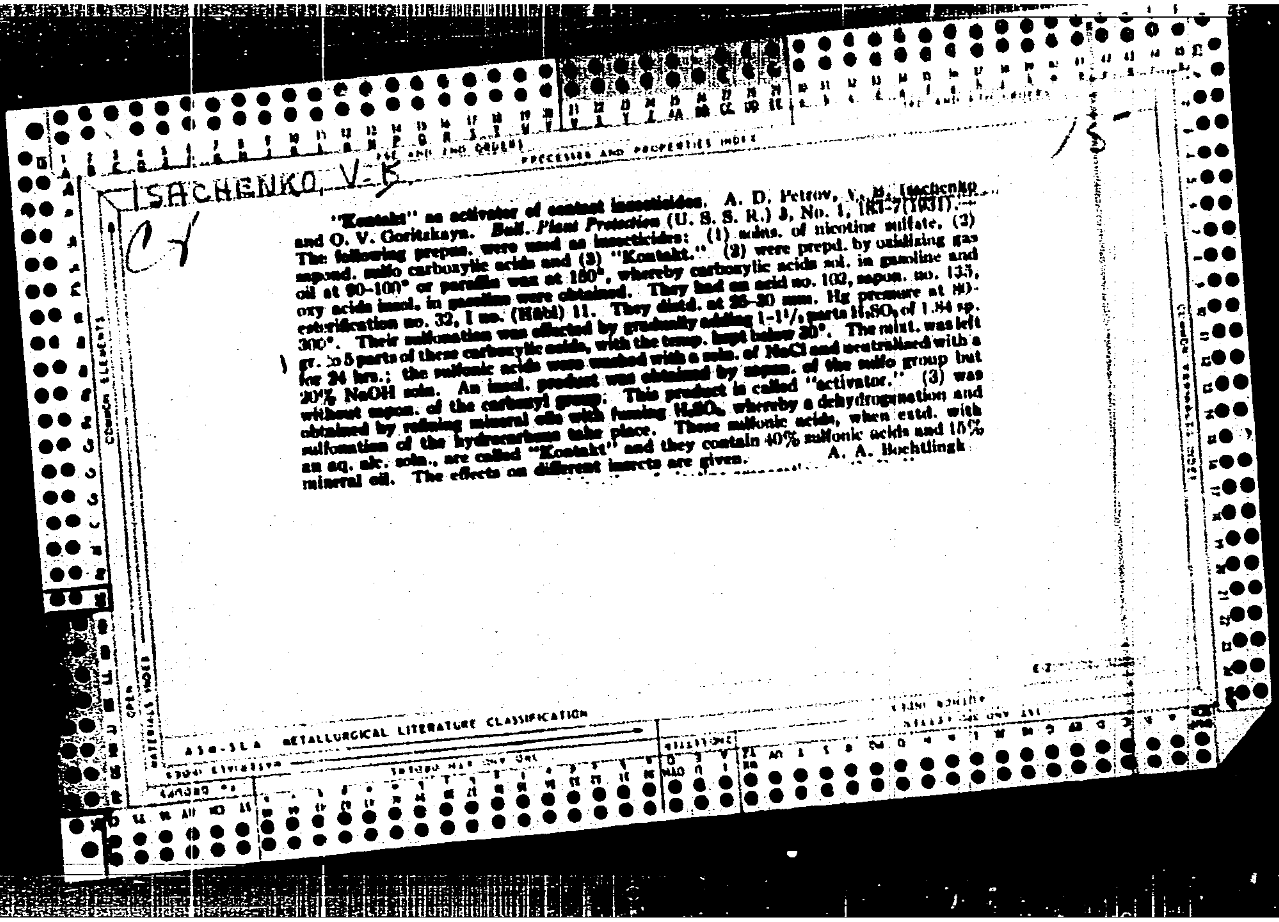
CA

15

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Some data on the toxicological analysis of pyrethrum. V. B. Isachenko and O. V. Goritskaya. *Bull. Plant Protection* (U. S. S. R.) 3, No. 1, 165-74(1931).—Expts. with (1) *Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium* from Yalta (Crimea), (2) a mixt. of *Pyrethrum roseum* and *Pyrethrum carneum* (wild flowers) from Caucasus, and (3) a mixt. of (2) grown in the exptl. stations in the vicinity of Petrograd and Mogilev were carried out with powders, exts. and mixts. of various strengths and their action was compared with that of other insecticides. A furfural ext. gave satisfactory results. It was found that *Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium* is much more toxic than *Pyrethrum carneum* and *roseum*. The two last species were more toxic when grown in Transcaucasia than when grown in the north. The expts. are described and the effects of various insecticides are plotted.

A. A. Bochtlingk

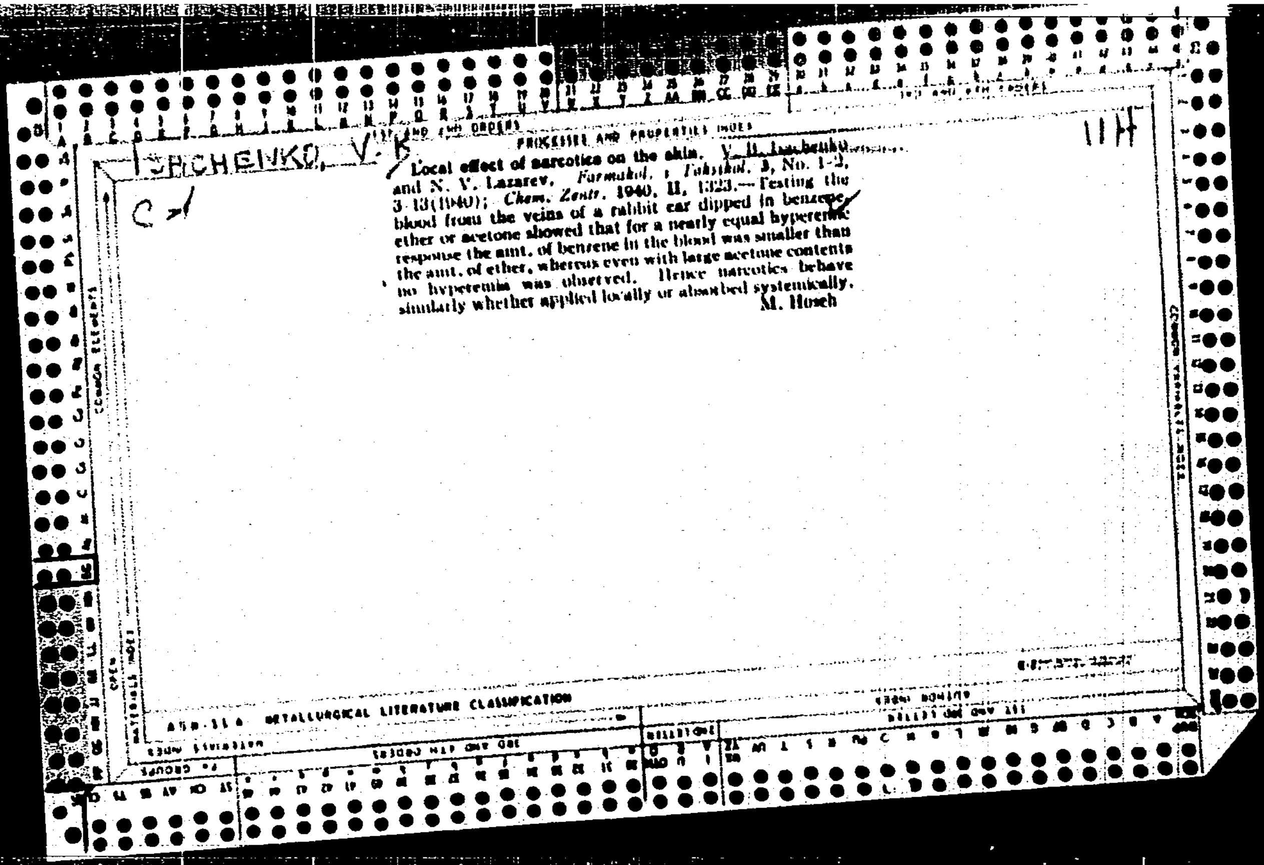

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ISACHENKO, V.B.

C4

15

"Kontakt" as activator of contact insecticides. A. D. Petrov, V. B. Isachenko and O. V. Goritskaya. *Bull. Plant Protection* (U. S. S. R.) 3, No. 1, 181-7(1931).— The following prepns. were used as insecticides: (1) solns. of nicotine sulfate, (2) sapond. sulfo carboxylic acids and (3) "Kontakt." (2) were prepd. by oxidizing gas oil at 90-100° or paraffin wax at 150°, whereby carboxylic acids sol. in gasoline and oxy acids insol. in gasoline were obtained. They had an acid no. 102, sapon. no. 135, esterification no. 32, I no. (Hübl) 11. They distd. at 25-30 mm. Hg pressure at 80-300°. Their sulfonation was effected by gradually adding 1-1½ parts H_2SO_4 of 1.84 sp. gr. to 5 parts of these carboxylic acids, with the temp. kept below 30°. The mixt. was left for 24 hrs.; the sulfonic acids were washed with a soln. of NaCl and neutralized with a 20% NaOH soln. An insol. product was obtained by sapon. of the sulfo group but without sapon. of the carbonyl group. This product is called "activator." (3) was obtained by refining mineral oils with fuming H_2SO_4, whereby a dehydrogenation and sulfonation of the hydrocarbons take place. These sulfonic acids, when extd. with an aq. alc. soln., are called "Kontakt" and they contain 40% sulfonic acids and 15% mineral oil. The effects on different insects are given. A. A. Boehtlingk



ISHCHENKO, V. K.

C-1

11H

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Local effect of narcotics on the skin. V. B. Ishchenko and N. V. Lazarev. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 3, No. 1-2, 3-13(1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 1323.—Testing the blood from the veins of a rabbit ear dipped in benzene, ether or acetone showed that for a nearly equal hyperemic response the amt. of benzene in the blood was smaller than the amt. of ether, whereas even with large acetone contents no hyperemia was observed. Hence narcotics behave similarly whether applied locally or absorbed systemically.

M. Hosch

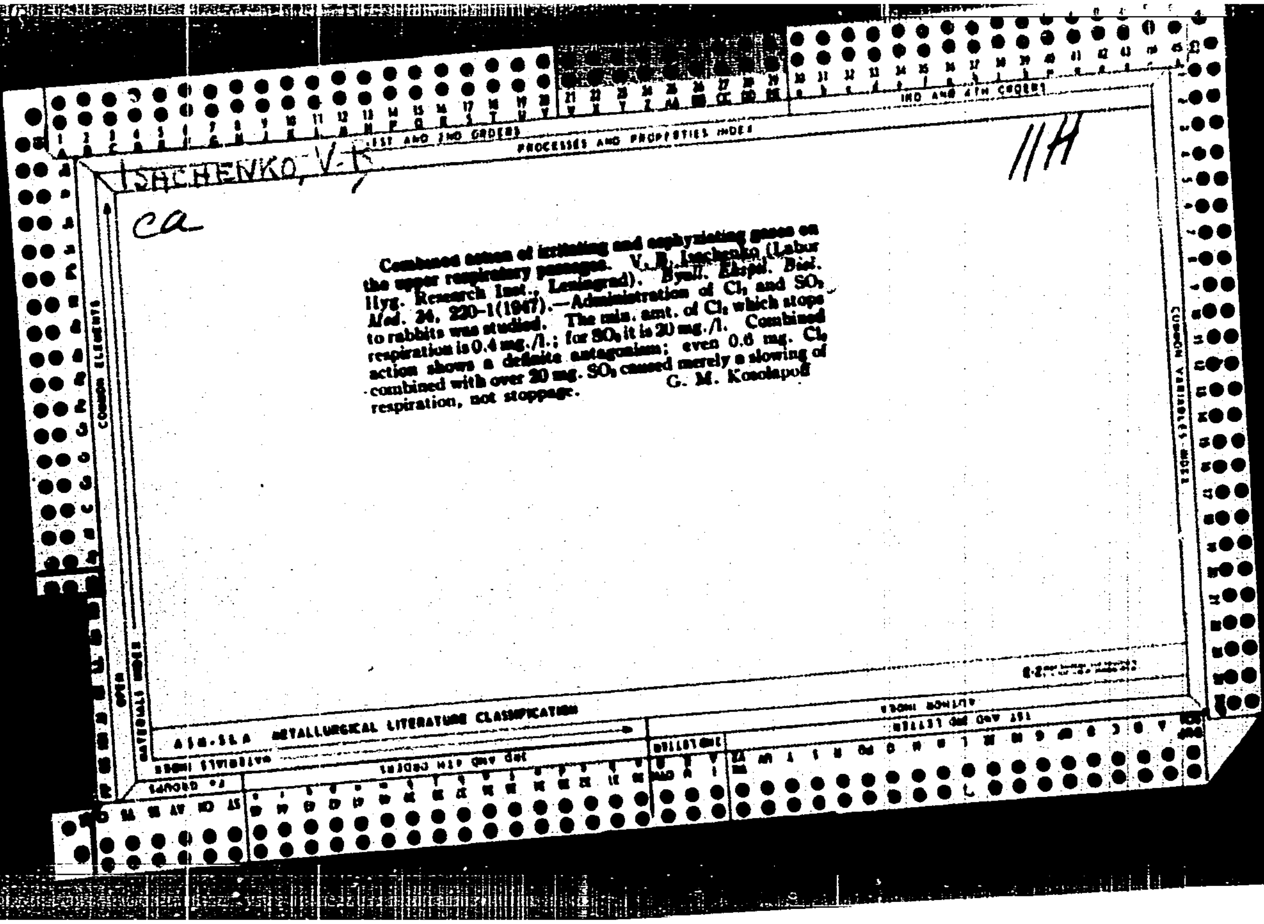
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ISACHENKO, V.B.

[redacted]

Effect of certain expectorants on the absorption of certain dyes in the lungs. Farm.i toks. 10 no.4:32-36 Jl-Ag '47. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz farmakologicheskogo otdela (zaveduyushchiy - professor N.V.Lazarev) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta. (Expectorants)



ISACHENKO, V-B

ca

11H

Combined action of irritating and asphyxiating gases on the upper respiratory passages. V. B. Isachenko (Labor Hyg. Research Inst., Leningrad). Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med. 24, 220-1(1947).—Administration of Cl_2 and SO_2 to rabbits was studied. The min. amt. of Cl_2 which stops respiration is 0.4 mg./l.; for SO_2 it is 20 mg./l. Combined action shows a definite antagonism; even 0.6 mg. Cl_2 combined with over 20 mg. SO_2 caused merely a slowing of respiration, not stoppage. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ISACHENKO, V. B.

Isachenko, V. B. - "Speculum change in blood pressure during the effect of certain narcotics in the upper respiratory passages of a rabbit," In symposium: Issledovaniya v oblasti prom toksikologii, Leningrad, 1948, p. 99-94

SO: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 6, 1949).

CA ISACHENKO, V. P. 11 H

The effect of purine series alkaloids on pseudoautomatism of skeletal muscle caused by guanidine. V. B. Isachenko (Exptl. Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 37, 358-61(1951).—The isolated frog muscle was examd. while immersed in guanidine nitrate soln. which causes pseudoautomatism, or jerky motions of irregular strength and periods. At low concn. of caffeine and theobromine (1:10,000-20,000 concn.), only a pos. phase is observed: the contractions increase in frequency and vigor. At higher concn. (1:5,000 or stronger) after 3-6 min. of this pos. phase, there occurs a neg. phase in which the jerks gradually die out. The stronger concns. tend to lead to a development of real muscular contractions. Theobromine is somewhat more effective. The reactivity to acetylcholine and K ions remains unchanged under conditions of complete repression of automatism.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ISACHENKO, V.B.; KARASIK, V.M., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zaveduyushchiy.

Acetylcholine inhibition of skeletal muscle. Farm.i toks. 16 no.2:12-15 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Karasik). 2. Laboratoriya obshchey farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk. (Acetylcholine--Physiological effect) (Muscle)

[illegible], V. B.

USSR/Medicine - Curare-Active Compounds Sep/Oct 53

"Antagonism of Congo Red Towards Curare and the New Curare-Active Drugs," ①V. B. Isachenko, ②Lab of Gen Pharmacol, Inst of Exptl Med, Acad Med Sci USSR

Farmakol i Toksikol, Vol 16, No 5, pp 30-32

Comparison of pyrolaxon (pirolakson - synthesized by VNIKhFI), paramion (synthesized by Pharmacol Div, Inst of Exptl Med, Acad Med Sci USSR), curare, and other drugs with respect to suppression of the

270T48

activity of an isolated sartorius muscle of the frog in a pseudoautomatic state of the muscle brought about by guanidine showed that paramion is the most effective drug. Congo red, which strongly counteracts curare under these conditions, has a much weaker antidote action towards pyrolaxon or paramion.

270T48

ISACHENKO, V.B.

Effect of antipyretics on intestinal secretion under normal conditions and in experimental fever. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 38 no.10:25-29 O '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Iz laboratorii obshchey farmakologii (zav. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.M.Karasik) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

(INTESTINES,
intestinal juice secretion, eff. of antipyretics in normal cond. & exper. fever)
(ANTIPYRETICS, effects,
intestinal secretion in normal cond. & exper. fever)
(FEVER, experimental,
eff. of antipyretics on intestinal secretion in)

ISACHENKO, V.B.

Influence of antipyretics on secretion by basement membrane glands in health and in experimental fever. V. B. Isachenko. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 18, No. 6, 30-4(1955).—Gastric secretion was tested in healthy dogs and in dogs with fever induced by injection of autoclaved *Bacillus mesentericus*; the Pavlov technique was employed. Phenacetin and pyramidon (0.05-0.1 g./kg. by gastric probe or rectally) showed a retardation of gastric juice secretion after 3-5 hrs. in healthy dogs; in febrile dogs they caused a sharp drop in gastric secretion concurrently with the temp. drop. Phenacetin was more effective in this respect than pyramidon. Julian F. Smith

Laboratoriya obshchey farmakologii (zav. — chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V. M. Karasik) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

Isachenko, V. B.

Effects of aspirin and salol on gastrointestinal secretion in health and in experimental fever. V. B. Isachenko. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 19, No. 4, 21-6(1956).—Salol lowered gastric juice acidity below the normal range; aspirin did not. Secretion by reflex action was normalized by salol in fevered test dogs only in the small intestine, whereas aspirin nearly or quite normalized both gastric and intestinal secretions. Fever was induced by injections (1 ml./kg.) of autoclaved *Bacillus subtilis* broth cultures; doses of aspirin and salol were 50-100 mg./kg. Julian F. Smith

1

Prophylactic action of some cholinolytic preparations and thio compounds in radiation damage. V. B. Isachenko. *Vestnik Rentgenol. i Radiol.* 31, No. 5, 9-15(1956).—In expts. with mice receiving 600-800 r. γ-radiation (Cu filter) it was shown that cholinolytic prepns. tend to alleviate radiation sickness when introduced 10-15 min before irradiation with not over 0.5 ml. being given subcutaneously. The most effective substances at the 600-700 r. level were, in order: *meso*-$(Et_2NCH_2CH_2O_2CCHPh)_2 \cdot 2HCl$ salt, CH_3-$CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.NCH_2CH_2O_2CCHPh_2 \cdot HCl$, Et_2NCH_2-$CH_2SCOCHPh_2 \cdot HCl$; at 800 r. these showed poor results. $CS(NH_2)_2$ gave a somewhat better effect than Et_2NCH_2-CH_2SH when used alone. In combination with the above cholinolytics it failed to provide appreciable protection. $(CH_2)_2(NMe_3)_2I_2$ showed very weak activity. G. M. K.

ISACHENKO V.B.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 14 Vol 12/11 Radiology Nov 58

1849. ALTERED REACTION OF THE ORGANISM TO BARBITURATES AND TO THE STIMULATING ACTION OF CORAZOLE (CARDIAZOL) FOLLOWING GENERAL IRRADIATION (Russian text) - Isachenko V. B. - MED. RADIOL. 1956, 1/5 (59-64)

Study was made of the effect of barbiturates and of corazole (cardiazol) on white mice irradiated with doses of 200, 500 and 1,000 r. and on guinea-pigs subjected to radiation in a dosage of 300 r. Where symptoms of radiation illness were marked the barbiturates exerted a diminished depressant effect whilst the antagonism of corazole with respect to barbiturates was almost absent or led to deepening of narcotic inhibition. (S)

ISACHENKO, V.B.

Effect of central cholynolytic drugs methyldiphacil and metamizil on the course of experimental hypercholesteremia. Farm. i toks. 27 no.4:418-420 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy farmakoterapii (zav. - prof. N.A. Kharauzov [deceased]) otdela farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.V. Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

ACC NR: AP6028732 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/66/000/004/0498/0504

AUTHOR: Zakstel'skaya, L. Ya.; Zhdanov, V. M.; Isachenko, V. I.; Krasovskaya, I. A.

ORG: Institute of Virology im. D. I. Ivanovskiy, Academy of Medical Sciences, SSSR, Moscow (Institut virusologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Classification and nomenclature of influenza viruses

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 4, 1966, 498-504

TOPIC TAGS: influenza, influenza virus, biologic classification, taxonomy, virus, virology

ABSTRACT: A special committee formed for the development of a unique classification and nomenclature of viruses has offered a plan in which the grouping and division of viruses is based on determination of the chemical composition and detailed anatomical structure of the viruses. The following table presents the general principles of classification: The article also includes data concerning the antigenic relationship of the characteristic strains of influenza virus and an exemplary chart for the classification of these viruses. It

UDC: 616.912.084.47(063)(47)«1965»

Card 1/2

~~25935~~ 26018
S/135/61/000/008/008/011
A006/A101

1.2300 1573

X

AUTHORS: Akulov, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Isachenko, V.K.

TITLE: A system for the automatic control of penetration during arc welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1961, 23 - 25

TEXT: At the welding laboratory of MVTU imeni Bauman a system was developed for the automatic control of the amplitude of electrode transverse oscillations which regulate the penetrating effect of the arc. For this purpose a special crystal photoelectric diode pickup is placed underneath the butt to be welded. A block-diagram of the system is given (Fig. 2). The voltage from the amplifier lead-out is received by a regulating device which moves the link gear slider (indicated by arrows 1) thus changing the transverse oscillations of the electrode tip. The oscillations are transmitted to the link gear from the welding wire feed reductor (arrows 2). Simultaneously the sliders move towards the clamping device which switches off the drive of the regulating mechanism when the amplitude of electrode oscillations corresponds with the penetration required of the butt. If signals are not transmitted by the pick-up, then the link gear slider

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A006/A101

A system for the automatic control ...

is in the extremal upper position. When signals transmitted are most intensive, then the amplitude of electrode oscillations is the highest and the slider is in its lowest position. The information includes a description of the schematic diagram of the system, which may also be used for semi-automatic operation, and of a device for placing the pick-up in straight or bent pipes. The use of the new system produces satisfactory formation of the weld root by changing the butt gap within 0 - 3 mm. It can also be employed for welding circumferential joints on cylindrical work, sheet structures etc. There are 7 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU imeni Bauman

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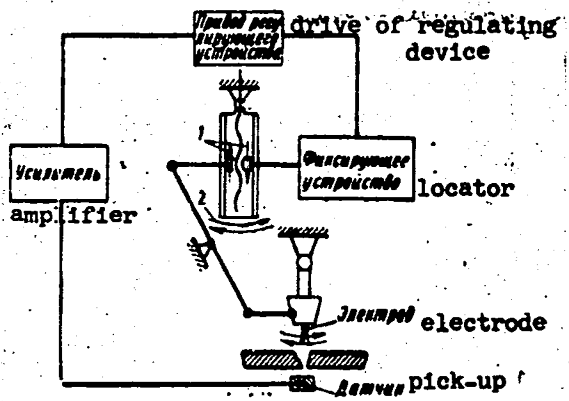
A system for the automatic control ...

Fig. 2: Block-diagram of the automatic control system



Card 3/3

AKULOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ISACHENKO, V.K.

Automatic control system of the depth of weld penetration in arc welding. Svar. proizv. no.8:23-25 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. Baumana.
(Electric welding)
(Automatic control)

ISACHENKO, V. I.

V. I. Isachenko: "Louis Pasteur, his life and works, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death." (p. 85)

SO: Journal of General Biology Vol. 7, No. 2, 1944

ISACHENKO, Vitaliy Mikhaylovich; KANEVSKAYA, M.D., red.; MUKHINA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Protection of farm animals against air attacks] Zashchita sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh v usloviiakh napadeniia s vozdukha. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1960. 62 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Air defenses) (Veterinary hygiene)

ARTAMONOV, V.D.; BRYLOV, V.G.; ISACHENKO, V.M.; MISHAKIN, V.P.;
ROZANOV, V.N.; S KHAROV, I.F.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.K.;
YAKOVLEV, B.A.; VIL'CHINSKIY, I.K., red.

[Civil defense in rural areas; a training manual] Grazhdanskaia oborona v sel'skikh raionakh; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965. 159 p. (MIRA 18:6)

ISACHENKO, V. P. Aspirant --

"The Heat Exchange of Clustered Pipes in a Transverse Flow of Various Liquids." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, 29 Oct 54. (VM, 18 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

ISACHENKO, V?P?

AID P - 2564

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 3/16

Author : Isachenko, V. P., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Heat losses in nest tubes with transverse flow of different fluids

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 8, 19-22, Ag 1955

Abstract : The article is devoted to the study of the dependence of heat losses on the type of fluids and their temperature, the temperature pressure and the direction of the heat flow. Research on heat losses in different types of nest tubes with a flow of air, water and transformer oil is described in detail. The design of the experimental installation is given. A comparison with studies made by other authors is presented. Five diagrams. Three Russian references, 1952-1954, 4 English, 1949-1952.

Institution : Moscow Power Engineering Institute

Submitted : No date

ISACHENKO, V.P.

VORONIN, Grigoriy Ivanovich, prof. dokt.tekhn.nauk., VUKALOVICH, M.P., prof. dokt.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent,; PETUKHOV, B.S., prof., dokt.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent,; ZUBAREV, V.N., dots.,kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent,; ISACHENKO, V.P., dots.,kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent,; RASSKAZOV, D.S., inzh., red.; PETROVA, I.A., izd.red.; PUKHLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Principles of thermodynamics and heat transfer] Osnovy termodinamiki i teploperedachi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor., promyshl., 1958. 341 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(Thermodynamics)
(Heat--Transmission)

SOV/96-58-11-12/21

AUTHOR: Isachenko, V.P., Candidate of Technical Science
Salomzoda, F.

TITLE: Heat Transfer and Hydraulic Resistance of a Tube Bundle With Square Arrangement in a Transverse Flow of Water (Teplootdacha i gidravlicheskoye soprotivleniye poperechno omyvayemogo vodoy koridornogo puchka trub)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 69-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Previous work, published in Teploenergetika 1955, No.8, on the heat transfer of two bundles with square and honeycomb arrangement using water and transformer oil is briefly described. Later modifications to the apparatus are discussed. Further work was done with water in the range of Reynolds numbers from 600 to 10^5. Determinations were made of mean heat-transfer and hydraulic resistance in a bundle of seven rows of tubes with square arrangement, as illustrated diagrammatically in Fig.1. The tubes were of copper and had an external diameter of 10 mm. The central tubes cross-hatched in Fig.1, could be removed from the bundle or moved from row to row without

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SOV/96-58-11-12/21

Heat Transfer and Hydraulic Resistance of a Tube Bundle With Square Arrangement in a Transverse Flow of Water

dismantling the working chamber. The formula used to work out the test data is given. The heat transfer results obtained are plotted in Fig.2. The tests were made with heat flow in both directions (heating and cooling). A formula is given that represents the heat transfer of the first row of tubes. In Fig.3, curve 1 represents heat transfer of tube bundles with square arrangement over a wide range of Reynolds numbers derived from previously published works. The results for Reynolds numbers below 700 are taken from the work of Bergelin and others. Fig.3, also includes the data of Fig.2 for the fifth and first rows. It follows from Fig.3, that for comparatively low values of Reynolds numbers the present results are in good agreement with other published work. In the transitional region, covering the range of Reynolds numbers from 600 to 20×10^3, the law of heat transfer is more complicated than for higher values of

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SOV/96-58-12/21

Heat Transfer and Hydraulic Resistance of a Tube Bundle With
Square Arrangement in a Transverse Flow of Water

Reynolds numbers. Comparatively sharp variations in heat transfer rates are to be expected in the transitional region. However, insufficient material is available yet to permit of definite conclusions being drawn. It is probable that in practical equipment heat transfer will be represented by previously published equations with some limitations. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute)

Card 3/3

24(8) **PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION** SOV/1826

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut

Teploperedacha i teplovoye modelirovaniye (Heat Transfer and Modeling of Heat Processes) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 419 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M. A. Mikheyev, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: D. A. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: G. N. Shevchenko.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists concerned with heat transfer, heat emission, and hydraulics of liquid metals, etc.

COVERAGE: This collection is dedicated to the memory of Academician M. V. Kirpichev who in the twenties initiated a systematic investigation of heat transfer processes and the efficiency of heat apparatus. Later he led the development of research work in this field. Two special collections devoted to works of Kirpichev's school have been published, one in 1938, Materialy soveshchaniya po modelirovaniya (Materials of the Conference on Modeling) and in 1951, Teoriya podobiya i modelirovaniye (Theory of Similitude and Modeling). The present collection prepared in 1956 represents further development of the work of this school. This theory is fundamental for the analysis of many heat problems in the field of electrical and radio engineering. Of great importance are the first systematic investigations of heat transfer and the hydraulics of liquid metals which as a new kind of heat carrier may be used in the various branches of modern engineering. As a result of special investigations of some cases of convective heat transfer, a dependence of the process on the kind of liquid, temperature, pressure, direction of the heat flow, and other factors, was discovered and established. On the basis of a wide generalization of experimental data, new dependable recommendations for heat analysis of engineering equipment were developed. Of no less interest is the work on heat transmission in boiling liquids and the condensation of vapors. All investigations are based on the theory of similitude, the nature of which, according to M. V. Kirpichev, is that of "experimentation." Work on the theory of a regular regime applied to a system of bodies with an internal source of heat is of interest for the future.

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Heat Transfer (Cont.) SOV/1826

Zhukauskas, A. A. Heat Transfer in Transverse Flow Over a Cylinder 201

This article describes special experimental investigations of the heat transfer process in transverse flow of air, water, and converter oil over a cylinder under conditions of heating and cooling as described by A. A. Zhukauskas in Teploenergetika, Nr 4, 1955. The article gives data from the experiments, their procedures and results. Experimental data obtained by M. A. Mikheyev, L. S. Eygenson, L. N. Il'in, and some non-Soviet scientists are given. There are 17 references: 11 Soviet, 3 English, and 3 German.

Isachenko, V. P. Heat Transfer in a Transversal Flow of Various ~~Liquids over Banks~~ of Pipes 213

This article is concerned with changes of heat transfer values in a transversal flow over banks of pipes depending on the kind of fluid, temperature, temperature pressure, and the direction of the flow of heat. In particular, channel-type banks and staggered banks in a transversal flow of air, water, and

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Heat Transfer (Cont.) SOV/1826

converter oil were investigated. S. A. Romanovskiy is mentioned in connection with calculation of heat transfer in transversal flows. There are 10 references: 5 Soviet, 4 English, and 1 German.

S/096/60/000/05/020/021
E194/E255

AUTHOR: Isachenko, V. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Temperature Distribution in a Porous Wall With Evaporative Cooling

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, Nr 5, pp 94-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One method of protecting surfaces from high temperatures is by evaporative cooling from porous walls. The article derives equations for the temperature distribution in this case, assuming an infinite porous wall with a large number of uniformly-distributed small pores. The heat transfer equations and boundary conditions are given by expressions (1) to (3). The general solution of Eq (1) with the boundary conditions (2) and (3) is given in expression (5), and a few particular cases are considered. There are 2 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

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S/096/60/000/010/011/022
E194/E135

26.2181

21

AUTHOR: Isachenko, V.P.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Intensity of Cooling of Water in a Porous Wall in a Flow of Gas

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No 10, p 95

TEXT: An experimental study was made of heat and mass transfer during evaporative cooling of a porous wall in a flow of air. The porous sheet was made by the powder metallurgy method. The air flow speed and temperature ranged from 9 to 155 m/sec and from 12 to 140 °C. Generalisation of the experimental data gave criterial equations for calculating heat and mass transfer during the evaporation of water in a turbulent air flow.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(Moscow Power Institute)

VB

Card 1/1

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11.9200

86473
S/096/61/000/001/010/014
E194/E184

AUTHORS: Isachenko, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Vzorov, V.V., Engineer, and Vertogradskiy, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: Heat Transfer During the Evaporation of Water from a Porous Surface in a Flow of Air

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1961, No. 1, pp. 65-72

TEXT: Combined processes of heat and mass transfer are frequently encountered in practice. The conditions of simultaneous heat and mass transfer are closely associated with hydrodynamic conditions. The interrelationship of the three processes of material and energy transfer make study of the effect particularly complicated. Theoretical and experimental work which has been done hitherto has revealed the general outlines of the mechanism of combined processes of heat and mass transfer during the evaporation of liquid in a flow of gas. However, information, and particularly quantitative information, is still incomplete and accordingly difficulties arise in practical calculations. There are differing views on the selection of systems of criteria for

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Heat Transfer During the Evaporation of Water from a Porous Surface in a Flow of Air

describing the processes. It is accordingly difficult to rely on particular criterial equations. No study has been made of the changes in heat and mass transfer along a surface of evaporation. The tests described in this article were made with the above circumstances in mind. The metal porous material used was made by powder metallurgy methods and the pore volume was 40% of the total volume. The porous sheets were 3.8 mm thick. The working duct was 10 mm high and 100 mm wide. The porous sheet was fixed to the lower wall and was divided up into a number of separate lengths by barriers. The section lengths ranged from 24 to 64 mm. It was found that the entire working surface of 100 x 258 mm^2 exposed to air flow was active. The measurement arrangements are described, provision being made to measure flow and temperature at appropriate places. Air was delivered to the apparatus from a compressor, and was suitably cleaned, dried and measured. The radiation coefficients of the materials used were studied and data obtained for the degree of blackness of the porous material are

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Heat Transfer During the Evaporation of Water from a Porous Surface in a Flow of Air

plotted in Fig.2. It will be seen that the degree of blackness of the dry material drops with increasing temperature but the degree of blackness of the moist material is practically constant at 0.94. The porous material used had fairly high hydraulic resistance and the method by which it was determined is explained. Various preliminary tests that were made are described. A formula is given by which convective heat transfer coefficients were calculated. Heat balance analysis showed that the experimental conditions were near to adiabatic, the water being evaporated only by heat obtained from the gas. Radiant heat transfer did not exceed 3%. As the processes of heat and mass transfer are interrelated this circumstance should be expressed in the selection of systems of criteria of similarity describing the process. A system of criteria derived by L.D. Berman (Teploenergetika, 1955, No. 8) is given in expression (1): it gives the Nusselt number as function of the Reynolds number, Archimedes number, Prandtl number, π_w a criterion characterising the transverse flow of steam, and

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Heat Transfer During the Evaporation of Water from a Porous Surface in a Flow of Air

the ratio of the specific heats of steam and steam-gas mixture. As the present tests were made with constant values of Prandtl number and specific heat ratio, these factors were not considered. The test conditions and results are then described. The speed and temperature of air flow ranged from 9 to 115 m/sec and from 12 to 140 °C, and the mean temperature head from 6 to 78 °C. The Reynolds criterion ranged from 131 000 to 1 650 000. It was calculated that the greatest possible error in determination of the Nusselt number did not exceed ± 6%. The curves of Fig.3 show changes in the mean heat transfer coefficients along the porous sheets as obtained in different tests. Consideration of the curves shows that mixed flow conditions occurred during the tests, turbulent flow commencing only at some distance from the front edge of the porous strip. The mixed flow conditions undoubtedly result from the good inlet conditions. It was difficult to determine the position of commencement of turbulent flow, but to establish the upper limit of heat and mass transfer coefficient in

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Heat Transfer During the Evaporation of Water from a Porous Surface in a Flow of Air

turbulent flow some tests were made with special turbulators. The results are also plotted in Fig.3. The test results could not be plotted in the form of Nu = f(Re), but it was found that Re should be raised to a power of about 0.8. The results depended on the temperature level; the greater the air temperature the less the value of the Nusselt criterion. However, the mean heat transfer over the whole surface of the strip may be described by the following expression:

$$Nu = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-3} Re^{0.8} \left(\frac{\pi_w}{Re^{0.8}} \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \qquad (2)$$

Thus, other things being equal, the heat transfer is less the greater the cross flow (π_w). This conclusion is in qualitative agreement with other published work. The power to which π_w is raised is also in agreement with other published works.

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E194/E184

Heat Transfer During the Evaporation of Water from a Porous Surface in a Flow of Air

As the tests were carried out under adiabatic conditions and at practically constant air pressure, the influence of mass exchange on heat exchange may be allowed for by introducing a further criterion into the criterial equation, and Fig.4 shows a graph of

$$\frac{Nu}{Re^{0.8}} = f(K)$$

It is found that $Nu/Re^{0.8}$ is proportional to K to the power 0.4. In the graph of Fig.5, $Nu/K^{0.4} = f(Re)$. The experimental points lie fairly closely to the straight line with a slope of 0.8 and accordingly the following formula is recommended for the mean heat transfer over the whole porous plate:

$$Nu = 4.55 \cdot 10^{-3} Re^{0.8} K^{0.4} \qquad (3)$$

There are 5 figures and 12 references: Soviet, though one is presumably translated from English.

Card 6/7

88236

26.2181
11.9200

S/096/61/000/003/007/012
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Isachenko, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Vzorov, V.V., Engineer

TITLE: Mass Transfer During the Evaporation of Water From a Porous Wall in a Flow of Air

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1961, No. 3, pp. 57-61

TEXT: An article by the same authors in Teploenergetika No.1 of 1961 described heat transfer during the evaporation of water from a porous wall in a flow of air. The present article gives the corresponding results for mass transfer. The initial and final humidities of the air were determined with wet- and dry-bulb thermometers. It is shown that since the tests take place under adiabatic conditions of evaporation the results may be expressed in the form:

$$\pi_D = f(\mathrm{Re}, K, \varepsilon_g), \qquad (4)$$

where $K = r/\left[c_p(t_g - t_w)\right]$, where t_g and t_w are the gas and water temperatures respectively and ε_g is the partial pressure

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Mass Transfer During the Evaporation of Water from a Porous Wall in a Flow of Air

of the gas (air). In the work previously mentioned the tests were made with a porous metal plate which formed the bottom wall of a duct of section 100 x 10 mm. In the tests the rate of air flow ranged from 9 to 115 m/sec and the temperature from 12 to 140 °C. It is considered that the greatest error in the determination of Nu_D (the Nusselt diffusion criterion) did not exceed ± 6%. The results show that changes in the mass-transfer coefficient along the surface are analogous with changes in heat-transfer coefficient. Test results are plotted in Fig.3 in the form

$$\pi_D K^{0.6} = f(Re)$$

to which the following expression corresponds:

$$Nu_D = 65 \cdot 10^{-4} Re^{0.8} \pi_D^{-1} K^{-0.6} \qquad (6)$$

The results are discussed at some length and compared with those of other authors and the following general conclusions are reached.

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E194/E155

Mass Transfer During the Evaporation of Water from a Porous Wall in a Flow of Air

The development of the process of mass transfer along a surface of evaporation is qualitatively analogous with the development of the process of heat transfer uncomplicated by mass transfer. Over the entire porous plate the mean value of mass transfer is proportional to the Reynolds criterion to the power of 0.8. Both heat- and mass-transfer depend on a number of specific criteria which allow for special features of the combined process of heat and mass transfer. The criterial equations given in the article describe fairly accurately the mean value of mass transfer on water evaporation over the porous plate. In a small initial section of the porous plate under conditions of smooth laminar flow the development of the process of mass transfer requires a more complicated expression than that over the rest of the surface of evaporation, and it is not yet possible to describe the two relationships by a single equation.
There are 7 figures and 6 Soviet references.

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Mass Transfer During the Evaporation of Water from a Porous Wall in a Flow of Air

Fig.3

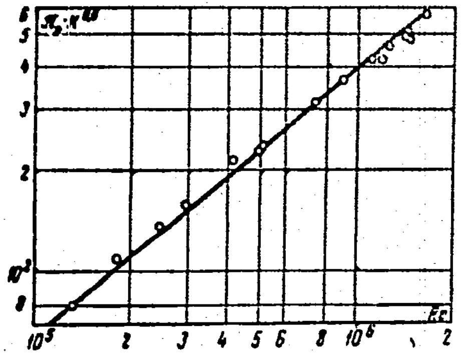

Рис. 3. Зависимость средней по всей пластине массоотдачи от числа Re.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Card 4/4

ISACHENKO, Viktor Pavlovich; SOLODOV, A.P., red.;

[Convective heat exchange in a single-phase medium] Konvektivnyi teploobmen v odnofaznoi srede; konspekt lektsii. Red. A.P.Solodov. Moskva, Mosk. energ. in-t, 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Heat--Convection)

ISACHENKO, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Heat emission during the condensation of drops of water vapor.
Teploenergetika 9 no.12:54-56 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Heat—Transmission) (Steam—Thermal properties)

ISACHENKO, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; GALIN, N.M., inzh.

Heat emission and hydraulic resistance during turbulent
flow of a liquid in channels with circular cross section.
Trudy MEI no.63:5-16 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ISACHENKO, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; AGABABOV, S.G., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GALIN, N.M., inzh.

Experimental study of heat emission and hydraulic resistance in a turbulent flow of water in pipes with unnatural roughness. Trudy MEI no.63:27-38 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 56406-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EPR/FCS(k)/EWA(1)
Pd-1/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5015785

UR/0143/65/000/006/0068/0073
536.242
48
47B

AUTHOR: Isachenko, V. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Galin, N. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Heat transfer in a turbulent flow of liquids in an annular channel

21

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 6, 1965, 68-73

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, annular channel, turbulent flow

ABSTRACT: Experimental data on the heat transfer in annular channels are usually treated by the known equation:

$$Nu = cRe^{n}Pr^{m}\varphi\left(\frac{d_2}{d_1}\right).$$

Satisfactory results are also obtained in a number of cases when formulas for the calculation of heat transfer in circular channels are used for calculating heat transfer in noncircular channels but in some instances the error is considerable. One of the most probable causes of the deviation of the heat transfer coefficient appears to be the influence of the diameter ratio, which takes into account the variations of temperature and velocity fields in the flow of liquids in an annular channel. In order to clarify this problem, the average heat transfer in a smooth straight annular channel was experimentally investigated for a flow of water with

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015785

water as a secondary heat transfer medium. The internal and external diameters of the annular channel were 19.9 and 24.9 mm, respectively, and the Reynolds and Prandtl numbers were 6×10^3 to 8.1×10^4 and 2.6 to 7.2 respectively. The results showed that the accuracy of the calculations may be improved considerably by applying the correction factor $(d_2/d_1)^{0.18}$. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 5 figures. [AC]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut (Moscow "Order of Lenin" Power Engineering Institute)

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